

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4652. 號一月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

日一初月五年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MCCOY, MESSER, A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SINGAPORE, C. HEINZ & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., SHANGHAI, FROST, HADEN & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOFFER, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## MANAGER.

Shanghai, EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

## INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## To Let.

## TO BE LET.

With Possession from 31st Instant.

THAT Portion of No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as "THE MEDICAL HALL."

For particulars, apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1878. jcl7

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.  
Three Offices, in Club Chambers.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.  
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.  
DAVID SASSOON, ROSE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW on SHAKKIN, in Canton. Possession from 20th May.  
Apply to  
AHMEDBEY HABIBBEY.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1878.

## For Sale.

LANMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

## HAVE FOR SALE.

BYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.  
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.

SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.

COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.

DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

## BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETTIS DIARIES, for 1878.

NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS. IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.

RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY. MAPPIN BROS.' SCISSORS.

MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETTER SCALES.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.

CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours. DATE BOOKS. INVOICE FILES.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES. UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.

MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.

MUCLAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARTLEY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)

CUT and Powdered LOAF SUGAR. CURE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT. RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST. AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.) ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGERS, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., Limited, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. jcl7

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, at Godown.

Apply to  
BATTLES & Co.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE 90 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO," 915 Tons Register (1420 Tons Gross). For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, May 4, 1878. jcl7

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONER DIALECT. Part I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By EMMETT JOHN BIRCH, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

ICE CHESTS, THE LATEST AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.

ICE PAILS, Plates and Tongs. AMERICAN PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS. POCKET SIFONIAS, Weight only 12 Ounces.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS. The New BROWN and BLACK FELT HATS. SUMMER STRAW HATS.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED. REMINGTON MATCH RIFLES. SHORT SNIDERS, with SWORD BAYONETS.

NEW STYLES in FRENCH BRACES. Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, \$9.50 per Box of 500. AIR CUSHIONS and BEDS.

SWIMMING BELTS. THIN SILK SCARVES for Summer. Light French Summer BOOTS and SHOES.

A Large Collection of OLEOGRAPHES. COIR DOOR MATS, in all Sizes. HAND VALISES.

BARON LEBES' FOOD for ADULTS, a complete substitute for COD LIVER OIL. BARON LEBES' FOOD for INFANTS—out of 1,000 Children fed on this Food, the mortality in one year amounted to only Four Deaths, and these were hopeless, or nearly so, before being put on this Food diet.

The New Food Warner, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, keeps Food Warm for 12 hours. French COFFEE MACHINES. MAPLE SYRUP.

FRUIT and LIME-JUICE SYRUPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st June, all RETAIL SALES at the REFINERY will be DISCONTINUED.

The Company's Manufactures can now be had at the PRINCIPAL STORES in Hongkong, and also at the Coast Ports.

East Point, May 27, 1878. jcl7

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

GENTLEMEN who have not yet been Enrolled are requested to attend at the Magistracy on MONDAY Next, between the hours of 9 and 12 Noon, when the Hon. C. MAY will award them in, and he has kindly intimated that he will attend for this purpose every Monday.

A PARADE in UNIFORM will take place on TUESDAY Afternoon; dress for ARTILLERY Blue Serge Smocks, White Trousers and Forage Caps, for INFANTRY White Smocks and Trousers, and Forage Caps. Waist Belts will be issued in a couple of days.

Unless otherwise ordered there will be no Parades on Saturdays.

T. C. DEMPSTER, Captain 23rd Regt., Commandant.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

Packed specially for this Climate.

BRANDS. Mild Strength. Happy Thought. Medium Strength. Dollar Brand. Full Strength.

The above-named Tobaccos are cut and packed under our own supervision from the stock received fresh each month from the manufacturers.

AGENTS.

HONGKONG:—Messrs. LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co. AMOY:—Messrs. HONG & Co. SINGAPORE:—Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co. CHENGUO:—Messrs. H. SIZAS & Co. TIENTSIN:—Messrs. G. W. COLLINS & Co. NEWCHANG:—Messrs. F. A. SCHULTZ & Co.

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

KELLY & Co., Yokohama.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary. A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, Broadway, New York.

Assets \$81,700,000 Surplus \$5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYFANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PRINTING and PUBLISHING OFFICES of the Undersigned have This Day been REMOVED to the Premises No. 5, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, opposite the Government Civil Hospital.

NORONHA & SONS.

Hongkong, May 27, 1878. jcl7

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and is sold on purporting to be equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against the purchase of such spurious imitations, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentees are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints AND ALL Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the elite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous SUBSTITUTE.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

Desiring to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our package. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

HIS IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Shipping is hereby notified that Torpedoes have been placed at the entrance of the port of Vladivostok (in the Littoral province of Eastern Siberia), and that Vessels, previous to entering said port must apply on board the Guardship, which is stationed outside, for an officer, who will pilot them through the dangers.

W. M. BEINERS, Consul.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878. jcl7

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has resumed his duties as Secretary of the Society.

By order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878. jcl7

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, ENGINEERS' PLANT, SAW MILL MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' STORES, TOOLS, TIMBER &c.

The property of Messrs. Howarth, Lyon and Brakine, Engineers and Iron Founders, River Valley Road.

Messrs. HOWARTH, LYON & BRAKINE, with a view to the dissolution of their partnership, have instructed the undersigned to sell by Public Auction, at their signed to sell by Public Auction, at their Works, River Valley Road, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th, June next, the LAND AND BUILDINGS, together with the whole of the extensive and valuable ENGINEERS' PLANT AND SAW MILL MACHINERY, as follows.

FIRST DAY. Monday, 24th June, commencing at 2 p.m. in one lot. The LAND comprised in Government Lease No. 421 for 99 years, dated 1st August, 1876, subject to a rental of \$200 per annum, containing an area of about 123,740 square feet, bounded on the north by River Valley Road, south by Land reserved for Public Quay, east by Creek, west by A. B. C. Road, with a frontage of 303 feet on River Valley Road, and 267 feet on Singapore River, together with the BUILDINGS, comprising Blacksmiths' Shop and Stores, Foundry, Blacksmith's Shop, Saw Mill Shed, Timber Slip, Temporary Sheds, Coolie Houses, and Wharf.

The covenants of the Lease will be produced, for perusal and examination, at the sale, and may be seen previously at the Office of the Auctioneers.

SECOND DAY. Tuesday, 25th June, commencing at 11 a.m. The following Lots:—

Horizontal Engine 14 H. P. with boiler. 12 H. P. do. 6 H. P. do. Pair Launch Engines 4 H. P. do. Donkey Engine 5 1/2 inch cylinder. Vertical Boiler 10 H. P. do. 6 H. P. do. Screw Cutting Cap Lathes. 18" centres, 27 feet bed. 9" do. 28 do. 8" do. 8 do. 7" do. 10 do. Vertical Drilling Machine, 2 1/2 in. spindle. do. 1 1/2 do. Screwing Machine to 1 1/2 inch. Punching and Shearing Machine. Root's Rotary Blower, 20 fires. do. 10 do. Shafting Pulleys &c., &c. China Feed Saw Bench 42" Saw. Rope Feed do. 42" do. Endless Feed do. 82" do. Rabbetting do. 24" do. Plain do. 24" do. Moulding and Flooring Machine. Saw sharpening Machine. Hand Mortising Machine. Two Crab Winches. Fire Engine and Hose. White Rice Winnowing. New Steam Launch, 35 feet long.

THIRD DAY. Wednesday, 26th June, commencing at 11 a.m. In suitable Lots. TOOLS and STORES, comprising:—

Angle, Bar, and Sheet Iron, Boiler Tubes, Boiler Plate, Shafting Bars, Gas Pipes and Fittings, Tool Steel, Brass Rods and Sheets, Copper Sheets and Pipes, and Lead Pipes, Bolts, Nuts, Anvils, Vices, Brass Engine Fittings, Valves, Screws, Tacks, Engine Packing, India Rubber Sheet & Insertion Cloth, Wire Cloth, Canvas, Hose, Machines, Belting, Circular Saws, Weston's Blocks, Screw Jacks, Portable Forge, Pumps, Babbin's Metal, Portable Ice Machine, Gauge Glasses, Crucibles &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars are being prepared and will be duly listed, together with Conditions of Sale.

Intending purchasers may inspect the property during the week preceding the sale.

For plans & further particulars, apply to FOWELL & CO., Auctioneers.

Singapore, 16th May, 1878. jcl7

## Intimations.

HIS IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

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W. M. BEINERS, Consul.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878. jcl7

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## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAÏLIA, PORT  
SAÏD, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *SINDE*, Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1878. j08

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GABRIO" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about MONDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 8th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.  
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Consular Services.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1878. jyl

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers.  
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 1st July. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

SHIP *SIR HARRY PARKES*, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*, FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to pay expenses.

Ex *Argentino*, 30th April, 1877, 10 Cases.  
Ex *Elgin*, 20th May, 1877, 3 Cases.  
W S (in diamond), 10 Cases.  
D S & Co. (in diamond), 1 Box.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 4, 1878. j04

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
S. S. *YANG-TSE*.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before TO-DAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1878. j05

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

Ex "Iraouaddy," from 10 cases Worets, London.  
Ex "Sindh," from 10 cases Worets, London.

LA 6/7 Order, 2 cases Fire from Arms, Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Goods in Warehouse, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., J. C. LUGG, Esq.,  
C. KREBS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.

Secretaries:  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London Bankers.

Agencies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.  
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Him, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1877. an20

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 18, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co. 808  
China, March 8, 1878.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS MERROER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERROER. j025  
Canton, May 23, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr JOHN G. PURDON and Mr HENRY W. DAVIS in Hongkong and Canton, under the Style of PURDON & Co., is This Day Dissolved by mutual consent; either Partner will sign in liquidation, and the Business will be carried on by Mr H. W. DAVIS under the Style of DAVIS & Co. PURDON & Co.

China, April 30, 1878.

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS retires from, and his Interest and Responsibility CEASED in our Firm at Foochow, from the 30th ultimo; and Messrs JOHN ANDREW MATTLAND and EDWARD FIVE HAGUE are admitted PARTNERS therein from This Date.

PURDON & Co.  
China, May 1, 1878.

MR. JOHN GRAEME PURDON is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

MATTLAND & Co.  
Shanghai, May 1, 1878.

MR. CHARLES COLE is authorised to sign our Firm per procurator at Foochow.

PURDON & Co. j013  
Foochow, May 1, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

OHUN AYIN.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHAN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new name will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,  
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.

The Tang Koo Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsu.

Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with those of the Greek Tragedians.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Portuguese from Macao in Peking in the first quarter of the 17th Century.

Grimm's Laws in Chinese.

Primer of English for Chinese.

Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.

The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.

Use of Bricks.

Opium Eating in China.

The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.

Books Wanted, exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *China Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertising.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

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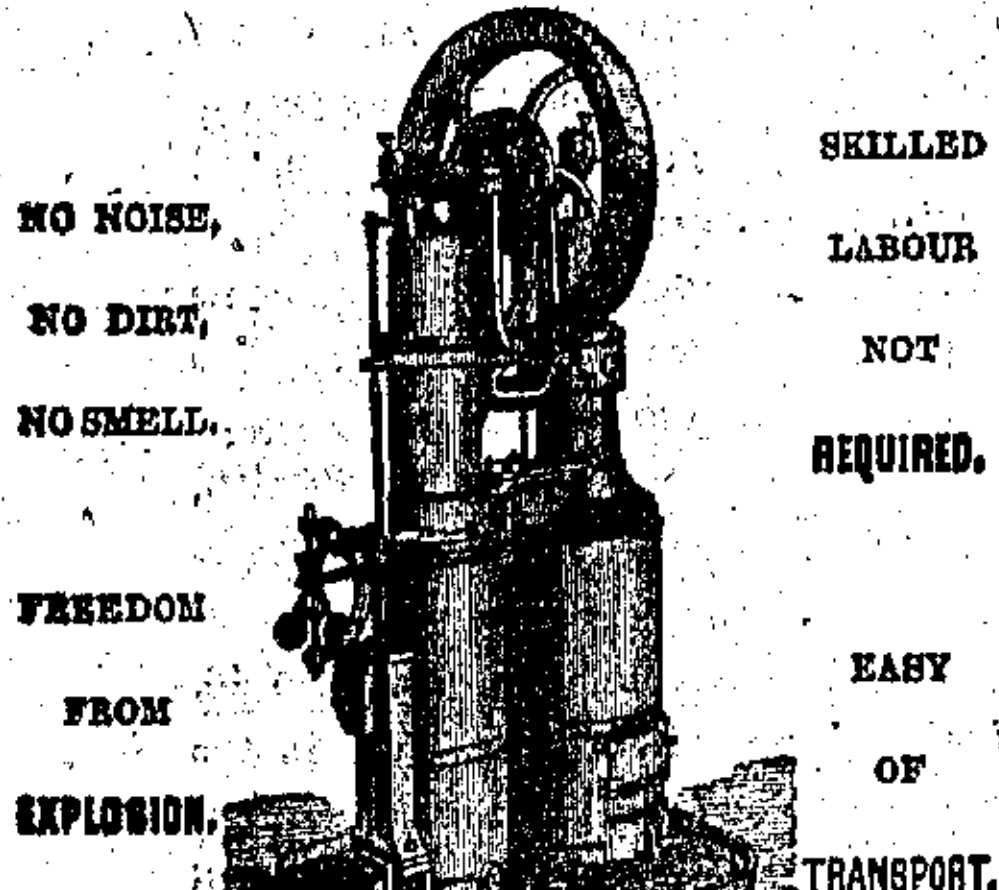
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## Intimations.

HOT AIR ENGINE.  
SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR  
WORKING PUNKAH.  
IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1876.



MAKERS,

HAYWARD TYLER &amp; CO., LONDON.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT &amp; Co.,

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the

Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS &amp; OFFICES,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE

CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of

every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments

Chandeliers, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,

Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,

Vials, &amp;c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,

Lamps, and all BRASS and HOTEL

regalia.

\* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance

of London reference and addressed to the Office,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT &amp; Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of the blood, or the more common ailments of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. In fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure ails, deep and superficial abscesses.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20sep78 1w 62t 20sep78

'HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.'

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE, CLASPING MACHINES, JAWA, RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE, BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 6D. EACH. 1/2, 2/6 AND 4/6 EACH.

## OAKLEY'S

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.

## OAKLEY'S

## SILVERSMITHS SOAP

IRON-MERCURIAL, for cleaning and shining of all kinds of metal. PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN BRICK BLOCKS—120, 20, & 40, EACH, & 12, BOXES.

## JOHN OAKLEY &amp; SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, CARBIDE, BLACK LEAD, GLASS PAPER, &c.

NOW READY.

THE REMEDIES OF  
NATURAL SCIENCES IN CHINA. By Dr.  
J. E. ATKINSON. One Volume. 5th. Price,  
\$1.00.

ORDER will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.

London, July 31, 1878.

## Intimations.

PERFUMERY.  
J. & E. Atkinson's

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET  
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-  
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout  
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—“A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,”

printed in seven colours.

1jun78 3

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to.

Dr. Collis Browne's name was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

scribe it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the se-

cretions of the body, without creating any

of those unpleasant results attending the use

of opium. Old and young may take it all

hours and times when requisite. Thou-

sands of persons testify to its marvellous

good effects and wonderful cures, while

medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively, using it in great quantities in the

following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently

useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-

steria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-

cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.

Davenport that he had received informa-

tion to the effect that the only remedy of

any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-

tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—“Chlorodyne

is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,

Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly

owe my restoration to health, after eighteen

months' severe suffering, and when other

remedies had failed.”

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, as

a forgery of the Government Stamp, having

come to the knowledge of the Board of

Inland Revenue.

1de77 1w 26t 1jue78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S

STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and

Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,

Jams and Jellies,

ORANGE MARMALADE,

Tart Fruits Dessert Fruits,

Free SALAD OIL,

Mustard, Vinegar,

POTTED MEATS AND FISH,

Fresh Salmon and Herrings,

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,

Yarmouth Bloaters,

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,

Prepared Soups, in Tins,

HAMS and Bacon, in Tins,

PRESERVED OYSTERS,

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,

Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,

Plum Puddings,

AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous

other table delicacies, may be had

from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles

or jars, they should invariably be

destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon

delivery, to detect any attempt at

substitution of articles of

inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &

Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and

Capitals of the Bottles,

Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN,

80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

16jun77 1w 62t 15jun78

## Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S  
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD  
APPROPRIATELY DELICATE  
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,  
CHILDREN AND INFANTS  
AND FOR REGULAR USE  
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S  
FLUID  
MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
London,  
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 62t 30mr79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins

have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,

&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

3de77 1w 62t 7de78

BEAR'S

SMOKING MIXTURE

& BIRDSEYE

TOBACCO.

CAUTION.—The public

should beware and see that

it is never sold except in

packets and cartons of

various sizes, bearing a

facsimile of the Proprietor's

signature upon them.

TRADE MARK.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.

Birdseye

Out Cavendish.

Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.

Caroline Rose.

Haystack Tobacco.

Persian

Latakia Tobacco.

Oronoko

Imperial

Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—“STAR OF THE EAST.”

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-

papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,

Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any

European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING

DISEASES. THE MOST

EFFICACIOUS

REMEDY

PANCREATIC

EMULSION.—The original

and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

149, New Bond-st., London.

Sold by them, and all

Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a

pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct

to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent

and a powerful disinfectant. For warm

climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN-

DER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED

EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-

RIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other

fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-

CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss

without greasing it, nourishes the roots,

and imparts an agreeable coolness to the

head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCER-

INE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,

HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-

TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.







## THE FAT HING LANE MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Leong Ahn, the woman who was murdered at No. 12 Fat Hing Lane, Sai-ying-poon, on Thursday afternoon, was then proceeded with before the same Jury.

Dr Horcks, sworn, stated the body of deceased was brought to the Hospital at 6 p.m. of the 30th instant. It was that of a Chinese female, aged about 28 years, well nourished, and strongly built. I examined the wounds the next morning, and found there was one wound on the occiput, about 2½ inches in length, cutting into the skull. There was another wound about 3 inches long, and 1½ deep, cutting down to the axis of the spinal column. There were three other wounds just below this, about 2½ inches long and one inch deep. There was also a large deep wound in the throat about 6 inches long, severing the windpipe, oesophagus, the carotid arteries on both sides and the jugular vein. The immediate cause of death was the wound in the throat. The general appearance of the wounds was a little jagged and torn, as if caused by a blunt-edged weapon. The chopper produced would produce such wounds; it is covered with marks of blood. The hair on the chopper is human hair.

By Mr Ng A-choy.—There were six cuts on the deceased; only five cut out in the throat would have been necessarily fatal. I have not examined the prisoner.

Leong Ahn, recalled, said:—The deceased was married to the prisoner; she was his first wife. I do not know whether he has got any more wives or not. She was married to him more than 10 years ago; I don't know much about the prisoner's family, but she sometimes lived here and sometimes in the country. Three years ago I went to Queensland; I have forgotten whether or not my sister was in Hongkong at that time. I cannot say whether or not the prisoner lived on good terms with my sister. I do not know what could have caused the prisoner to murder her.

By Inspector Craddock.—I heard that the prisoner left the Colony four years ago, suffering from lunacy. I never had a quarrel with my sister, or with the prisoner.

By Mr Ng A-choy.—During the whole of the 10 years the prisoner and deceased were married, I have never heard of any quarrel. They always appeared to live on affectionate terms. I have known the prisoner for 10 years, but never noticed anything extraordinary in his manner.

Lam Ahing, a little boy about 12 years of age, said:—I was servant to the prisoner and deceased, and had been in that capacity for about two months. I have never known my master and my mistress quarrel before last Thursday. He used to visit his wife every night. They had three children, two sons and one daughter; the oldest being 9 years of age. They all lived in the house. I do not know the ages of the other two. The prisoner and deceased did not quarrel on the 30th ultimo. The children were on top of the roof of the house with me. The deceased was in the room and the prisoner in the sitting-room. The chopper produced belonged to the prisoner. The children wanted to go down from the roof, so I went down with them. I then saw the deceased lying dead in the room, and the floor was covered with blood. The prisoner was in the sitting-room, washing his face; there was blood on his clothes. The chopper was lying on a bundle of wood.

At this stage the prisoner was removed, as Inspector Craddock said the witness had told a somewhat different story before. One of the Jurymen suggested that the prisoner be removed for a short time. This having been done, the poor little fellow appeared immediately relieved of his restraint. He now said:—I really did not see the blow struck, but I saw the prisoner and deceased both in the room. She was dead and lying on the floor, and the prisoner was standing near covered with blood. The chopper was lying on a bundle of wood. I could not hear any cries on the roof. I saw the prisoner take off his outer jacket. The prisoner then washed the children's faces, as they had both fallen on the floor amongst the blood. He wiped the children's faces with his handkerchief, and then he washed their faces. The children fell down owing to the floor being slippery with blood. The prisoner did not say anything about his wife. Never saw him beat his wife; he always appeared kind to his wife and children. After he had washed himself and the children, he took his youngest son and left the house. After a little time I also left with the girl, and went to the Tohui Shing rice shop, 100 Wing Lok Street. I had been there before; I did not find the prisoner there, but I saw some of his clansmen and told them something about what had happened. No one ever visited my late mistress. There was another servant in the house besides myself—a girl about my own age. She was not in the house at the time the murder was committed, as she had gone out at noon to worship for the prisoner. The prisoner had been sick for several days and did not eat anything. (Corrected.) The shopkeeper told me so. The deceased sent the girl out to worship for the prisoner. He did not complain of pain or illness in his hearing.

By Mr Ng A-choy.—When I saw the prisoner standing over the deceased he appeared to be excited and angry. When he left the house he ran down the stairs in a hurry. I am afraid the prisoner will beat me if I speak before him. He has several times beaten me before. The prisoner had looked pale and thin for several days. The family intended going to the country owing to the prisoner's ill health, and everything was packed up ready for starting; we should have left on Thursday, the day of the murder, but owing to the weather my master postponed his departure until the next day.

By Inspector Craddock.—I did not see the prisoner change his trousers. He changed his jacket; the jacket produced are those he wore. The shoes produced were those worn by deceased on the afternoon of the 30th. The piece of a tile produced is part of the steps of the cook-house. Chan Aye, a married woman, declared, said:—My husband is from California. I lived in the same house as deceased for about one month. I never was intimate with deceased. She would sometimes ask him, when I met her, if he had had any more wives, and such questions as that. The deceased's room is separated from mine by a wooden partition. If there was any loud talking I could hear it in my room. I never heard any loud noise, and never heard him beat any of his family. I looked for

another house because the deceased told me she was going into the country. When I saw the prisoner, a shopman, said:—I am employed in a crockery shop, the back door of which opens into Fat Hing Lane. I heard quarrelling and fighting in No. 12, but could not get out, because the back door was shut. The people on the ground floor told me I could not get into No. 12, so I went to No. 13, and got over the partition wall on to the roof. I then looked down to the cook-room and saw the deceased lying dead on the floor. I then went to No. 7 Station and made a report, and pointed out the house to the police. I went with the Sergeant to the prisoner's shop and pointed out the prisoner, who was then taken to the Station.

Sergeant Perry proved, arresting the prisoner and finding the last witness, who also pointed out the prisoner at 100 Wing Lok Street. Witness continued:—When I got to 100 Wing Lok Street I asked a number of people who were on the ground floor if the prisoner was in the house, and they said No he had gone out. I went up stairs and saw the prisoner sitting, with two other men. He was told the charge and appeared not to understand what was said. He looked rather strange about the eyes. When told the charge by the interpreter at Tat Hong Street, he simply said "I." The jacket in Court marked B, was found behind where the prisoner was sitting. A spot of blood was on prisoner's left ankle and another in the corner of his right eye. Sergeant Hennessey proved the removal of the body and the finding of the jacket marked A, and the chopper. The earrings and hair pins were picked up near the body and a lot of hair in four different parts of the cook-room.

The prisoner was asked if he wished to make any statement; he said that he would answer any questions, but would make no statement.

The Coroner then said that he did not think the Jury could have the slightest doubt as to the cause of death, but it was for them to say if they were of opinion that deceased met her death by the act of the prisoner, and if so, whether they considered him to be insane or not. The law, he said, considered every man responsible for his actions unless evidence was forthcoming to prove that he was otherwise.

At this stage the enquiry was further adjourned until Tuesday next, the 4th instant, as there are witnesses to be examined as to the sanity of the accused.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)  
June 1, 1878.

## OUR SERVANTS.

Mr L. Marks, assistant in the firm of Falconer & Co., Queen's Road Central, was summoned at the instance of one Yung Asheng, house cook to the same firm, for assault.

Complainant stated: I am the house cook at Messrs Falconer's, Queen's Road Central; the defendant is a watchmaker in the street. On the 30th, my master told me to go out and get some soda-water. The defendant stopped me and told me to carry water from the well to his bath-room. He gave me some blows on my face, blackened my eyes and made my nose bleed. The defendant got angry with me because I wanted to go and get the soda-water first. I did not obey him because it was nearly 5 o'clock, and Messrs McEwen would be shut up.

Defendant said:—I do not understand Chinese. On the day in question, I saw two buckets of water standing on the verandah near my bathroom, and they were apparently placed there with a view of being carried away. The servants have been in the habit lately of selling the water, and I spoke to the manager and stopped that practice. I told the defendant to put those two buckets of water into my bath-tub. I told complainant through my boy. I do not understand Chinese as I have only been 8 months in China. The defendant approached me in a threatening manner, and I pushed him away, and he then tried to push me over the verandah; I then struck him and he tried to kick me on the groin. Some of the flower pots were pushed over the verandah when he knocked me against it. If the complainant had succeeded in pushing me over the verandah, he would have had to answer a charge of wilful murder instead of appearing here as complainant. I should have fallen about 20 feet. I believe that owing to my having stopped the servants from selling the water they had purposely sent the defendant to injure me, he being the strongest man in the house.

His Worship said he could place no more reliance on the complainant's statement than on that of the defendant. It was his duty to obey the reasonable and lawful command of his master. It would not have taken him one minute to have complied with defendant's order. The defendant was discharged.

## AN UNNATURAL CHINAMAN.

Ho Tung Sing, a hawker, was charged by his father with having embezzled the sum of \$3, which had been given him to buy goods. The complainant met his son in the street and asked him what had become of the money; defendant said he had lost it gambling. He refused to return home and threw stones at his father, striking him in the face. Forty-eight hours solitary confinement on rice and water.

## DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas McCrie, a seaman unemployed, was fined 20 shillings or 14 days' hard labour for being drunk and disorderly in the Salford's Home and assaulting P. O. Bond in the execution of his duty.

## STAGOLERS.

Robert Hart and Frederick Witty, seamen British ship *Thomas Bell*, were charged with being staggers and ordered to be conveyed on board their ship by the Police.

## A STATUTE SOLDIER.

William Edward Baker, private, No. 818, A company 74th Highlanders, was charged with creating a disturbance in a brothel and assaulting the Police. He took a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes into the brothel and offered them to one of the inmates. She refused them and he then attacked up a jacket, kicked the woman on the leg and ran out of the house. She raised an alarm and the defendant was stopped by Sikh Constable 587, and he then assaulted the constable and pulled out some of his whiskers. Defendant said he was drunk at the time and did not recollect anything of what had occurred. Fined 10 shillings or 10 days' imprisonment.

## TALK FROM TOWN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

And so the actress who lived under the protection of an English Lord, has given up the snug little house in Brompton and gone to live in Paris. She has married as well—given up the Briton for the Hebrew. Well, the stage won't miss her much, for actresses are born, not made, and this lady was not born an actress nor made one. Yet, as the saying goes, she did her little best, and she always dressed magnificently, but then the costumes were by the hand of Worth. I once saw her in lights at the Globe theatre, and she sang a charming little French song. The children—by which Lord I am provided for: the story goes that when the first Lord was thrown over, the second Lord did not like another man's settlements on the children. So he paid back the settlement in a big round sum. And—that's all, as the children say when they relate a tale.

There is always a woman in it—and a woman always shares the news of the day. I am told that Mr Thistlewaite is going to bring an action for divorce against his wife Mrs Laura Bell. It will be a very funny case if it comes off, for as you know the erst Laura Bell having, nominally, given up the vanities of the flesh, went in, with vigour, for—I think the term is judicious enough—the vanities of the spirit. She held religious meetings; entertained Ambassadors, and—an ex-prime minister. Fancy all these, or any of them, arranged in the witness box to give sworn testimony. Let me change the subject.

There is a rather amusing sketch being played at the Canterbury just now, called "The Conference Trick." The leading character, of course, is John Bull, and to him, comes the European diplomat and bid him to the Congress. But he will have none of it, and ends up with Britons never will be slaves, with red fire at the wings. It is more the audience than the entertainment that is worth looking at. John Bull, naturally, is cheered to the echo, for John Bull's sentiments must be right, while the devices of the "foreigners" meet with a hearty disapprobation. I know no place where you can study the national feeling as in places of amusement. It may be true that there is not much sober argument follows the verdict, but there is the intensity of feeling. And it is always. Some time ago the Russian at the Russian as they appeared at the Canterbury spectacle of "Elova" as an intemperate; then, when the Congress was mooted, it showed down: when, however, the hollowiness of this became evident, then the ill-feeling rose to battle pitch again. Everything, at the moment, has a dash of Turk or Russian in it.

Leat is all but over, but it has not been a sorry Lent—rather a raw one, to tell the truth. More parties, more out-going. This, to some extent, is to be accounted for by the early season, for the Park is in high feather just now. And then the weather is so fine, with the trees already bursting into leaf, and the spring flowers gay with colour. After all, Sweep's Day, the 1st of May, All Sweep's Day! here's a joke. One thing just now are all full of Sweepers for the Derby. I invest an annual tenner in these, and, as yet, I am to the good. In my club, one I had been a member of six months, I drew Kieber and pocketed a hundred pounds. It was very pleasant—also very amusing, for I used to hear the other members upbraiding me behind my back, as it were, and not before my face. The idea, they outwardly thought, of a new member bagging a cool hundred.

I wonder if there are many persons like me who have never seen the Boat Race? I am a very bad hand at early rising, and you must get up early if you wish to see anything; and then, the worst of it is, that when you have got up you see so little, you can't follow it all along, as it were, and then everybody. So I stay at home, and the people coming home, I am having watched a telegram coming to the club, and I dare swear that I know the result of the race before one of the people who have gone to see it. But such is life: you pay your money, or you don't, and, equally, you take your choice.

What I hate about these London celebrations is the swagger and rowdiness of the class called "young England." For the most part they are gentlemen bred and born, but the chief aim in life seems to be how many brandies-and-sodas they can swallow; how loudly they can yell; how many hats they can smash, and so on. You see it is: "we don't want to fight, but by jingo—!" and all the bones and marrow in the jingo. It is very monstrous that such places as Evans's—shades of Paddy Green, look down in pity!—and the Argyle should have to close their doors, the night before and the night of the boat-race. But these places have to close, I fear, a row, which means loss of license. To me it is of small importance, if both these dull dens with their bad liquor were shut up. They have run their day, and their evening is neither roister nor pleasant. I suppose it will offend some ears to write of the Argyle, but the Argyle is not one whit worse than the Aquarium or Promenade concert, but its days are numbered. It is to be pulled down to make room for the new street. God bless the Duke of Argyle, say I.

I wish I owned an evening paper in these days of peace or war. The number of editions that come out is terrific—I use the word advisedly. The pretence, too, for bringing them out is also terrific. The most trifling hint about anything brings forth an extra, and the vendors revel in copper. With these cheap papers it is one thing, but with the *Times*, for instance, it is another. Do you know that a second edition of the *Times* is a dead poultry? You can easily add this up: the original cost of the paper is more than is given retail for it; there is the machine to be gone through again; the various other details; but no more money for advertisements.

## China.

(News.)

Among the passengers brought by the *Taku* on Saturday, from Tientsin, was H. E. M. von Brandt, the German Minister. There was performed within the walls of this office, on Friday afternoon last, a more than usually interesting ceremony in the way of testimonial-giving, viz. the presentation to Mr R. S. Gundry, for many years editor of the *N. C. Daily News* and *N. C. Herald*, on the occasion of his departure for Home, of an address engrossed on vellum and suitably mounted and framed, accompanied by the further gift of a valuable carriage-clock, bearing an inscription commemorative of the event. The presentation was made in the presence of the whole of the staff employed in the office—editorial, commercial, and typographical—embracing men of various nationalities, all of whom had contributed to the presentation fund, and who now crowded round to take farewell of one with whom the majority of them at least had been associated for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and to wish him, in bumpers of champagne, *bon voyage* and continued prosperity and happiness after his arrival Home. Mr Gundry thanked the members of the staff for their spontaneous gift; and the proceedings were concluded with repeated rounds of cheering.

## (Courier.)

We regret to hear that a somewhat serious accident occurred to Mr H. Savage, on Saturday evening. He had, we are informed, undertaken to walk from the Bund to the Bubbling Well and back, a distance of about six miles, in fifty minutes, and had nearly reached the Kiangse road, having four minutes to complete the distance, when he suddenly fell down and became unconscious. He was taken into a neighbouring house, and medical assistance obtained. Latest accounts state that his condition is much improved.

## THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Every male in Austria-Hungary becomes liable to military service on the 1st of Jan. of that year during the course of which he will complete his 20th year. If he is physically unfit to bear arms, he has to contribute a certain fee, according to his means, to the Military Pension Fund. There are fewer exemptions from conscription in Austria than in most other countries where general service is the law, only those being spared without whose labour a family must be ruined. The time of service is 12 years, of which three are in the standing army, seven in the Reserve and two in the Landwehr. But only a part of the annual contingent can be made to pass through these stages. To take all the young men of 20 years old every year would be too costly and too severe a tax on the resources of any nation. No more men are taken, therefore, for the standing army of Austria than are necessary to bring it up eventually to the 80,000 men promised for the war strength of the nation. This will be accomplished by taking 97,000 youths every year, and they are chosen by lot out of the whole number liable—about 338,000. Those who draw numbers exempting them from service for a time have by no means escaped bearing arms. They are liable for two years more, and are not allowed to marry until the end of the third year under penalty of being placed on a list for compulsory enrolment, without chance of escape, among men who move from their homes to avoid conscription or mutilate themselves with the same object. The youths who draw the unlucky numbers are taken for the standing army, navy or Ersatz Reserve, the last returning to their homes under liabilities which we will describe hereafter. Those not wanted for either army, navy, or Ersatz Reserve pass into the Landwehr. Conscripts of the first and second classes of age who may be enrolled in the Ersatz Reserve are only temporary members of it, and may be taken for the standing army during their second or third years. See how heavy is the pressure of this general liability to service with which Continental nations burden themselves. If there is a country in Europe which needs development of its industries, and is rich enough by nature to repay such development it is Austria; yet her youths are forced into the ranks of the army at the rate of nearly 100,000 annually, and those who escape are debarré even marriage till the critical three years of liability have passed; nay, they are obliged to be the instruments of their own entrapment, for they must report themselves in December, either by letter or personally, to the communal authorities of their native places. If they fail to do so, they may be fined 210 or imprisoned for 20 days. If they attempt to evade the conscription, and are unsuccessful, they pay for their struggle by longer service in the ranks; if captured, but declared unfit for service, they are fined or imprisoned; if too late for liability to serve, Hungarians may be fined as much as 2100, or have six months' imprisonment. So strict is the law which binds them to a life of the sword that they cannot even travel without permission. After recognising this terrible liability, it sounds almost a mockery to say that men who are fit in all respects are allowed to volunteer for the service any time between their 17th and 37th years, and go through their 12 years, as usual, having only the boon that they may choose the corps in which they wish to enrol themselves. Such a system would be intolerable if enforced on all classes of men; and in Austria, as in France and Germany, a loophole must be left for the better educated and wealthier ranks of the community. This loophole is afforded by the system of "one year volunteers." Young men who have passed educational tests may volunteer for one year's service in the ranks of the standing army and then pass into the Reserve. If able they provide their own uniform, equipment, and subsistence, including horses and forage in the cavalry; if, with these things for them. They thus buy two years' exemption from the ranks by education. They may pass examinations for commissions after their one year's service, and, if successful, are appointed officers of the Reserve, according to seniority. University or College students may choose their year at any time between 20 and 25 years of age, and remain in their recruiting district. All the one-year volunteers have more liberty than ordinary conscripts, and medical students, apothecaries, or veterinary surgeons may spend their year of enrolment in the military hospitals, apothecaries' stores, or veterinary establishments. Besides the classes we have named, there are the pupils of the military educational establishments,

who have to give ten, seven, or four years' service, according as the cost of their education has been defrayed entirely by the State or partially or wholly by their parents. Reckoning all means together, we find that the standing army, nominally 800,000 men, is recruited from five different classes—1st, pupils from military educational establishments; 2nd, volunteers; 3rd, compulsory enrolment—those who have tried to evade service, &c.; 4th, the regular conscription; 5th, enrolments in time of war of men from the Ersatz Reserve who have not completed their 30th year. They are intended to fill up gaps in the standing army, so as to avoid, as long as possible, calling out a new contingent. Behind the standing army is the Landwehr, which is supposed to be capable of reaching this year no less than 670,000 men, being 250,000 from the Cis-Leithan side and 420,000 of that ancient and famous organization, the Honveds of Hungary. This Landwehr force comes also from several sources—1st, men who have completed three years' service in the standing army and seven years' in its reserve; 2nd, men of the Ersatz Reserve who have completed their 30th year; 3rd, conscripts who, not being needed for the standing army or Ersatz Reserve, have passed directly into the Landwehr; 4th, volunteers who, though not bound to remain in the Landwehr, are still fit for service. The Cis-Leithan Landwehr for a fortnight; the Honveds every year for five weeks, if they have not passed through the standing army. Nor is this Austria-Hungarian Landwehr by any means to be despised as a fighting force. The Honveds have already shown in great manoeuvres that they are worthy of their old fame, and the Cis-Leithan Landwehr, which contains a fair proportion of trained troops, has been brought nearer to the Hungarian standard than it used to be; at least, we are told so.

Now, the Austrian organization is supposed to be complete in 1878, and we were assured three years ago in Vienna, on very reliable authority, that even then 830,000 men could be put in the field. There is every reason to believe that fully that force could be mobilized. The latest estimate we have is from a French source. It gives for the force under the hands of a Kaiser in case of war—infantry (when mobilized), 11,848 officers, 592,051 men; cavalry (when mobilized), 2,221 officers, 25,593 men; artillery (when mobilized), 2,136 officers, 73,471 men, with 1,620 guns, to be raised by a conscription of 1,824 guns. Including engineers, pioneers, and various subsidiary services, the field army force would, according to the figures we quote, present a well-organized force of 24,763 officers, 765,763 men, 148,628 horses, 1,600 guns, to be raised eventually to 1,824, and 28,604 carriages. In this estimate the two Landwehrs, amounting to 570,000 men, are reckoned. Though we have little doubt that economies made at various times during the last few years have reduced both the numbers and the training of the men below the nominal standard, and though the further we travel eastward the less trustworthy are paper estimates, we may say, without fear of contradiction, that Austria could put into the field at short notice an army at least equal to the forces now in the field in Eastern Europe, including those of both Russia and Turkey. —*Times*.

## AMERICAN ITEMS.

Toronto, May 1st.—James Henderson Duff, of this city, starts, to-day, to walk the distance of the circumference of the earth. He proposes to walk 40 miles each working day for two years, which will give him a day over what he requires to accomplish the 25,000 miles. He is to receive the sum of \$1000 if he accomplishes the task. During the walk he will try to bring down the best records for various distances. He starts here, and will continue his walk in the principal cities of Canada and the United States, crossing afterward to Paris, and then to the principal places in Great Britain and on the Continent. Henderson is in good condition and full of pluck. He stands six feet in his stockings, and is 23 years of age.

Major-General S. D. Sturgis, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, has issued a general order from his headquarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, by which the horse "Comanche" has conferred upon him special honors. The order recites that the horse known as "Comanche" being the only living representative of the bloody tragedy of the Little Big Horn, June 25th, 1876, his kind treatment and comfort should be a matter of pride and solicitude on the part of every member of the Seventh Cavalry to the end that his life may be prolonged to the utmost limit. Wounded and scarred as he is, his very existence speaks in terms more eloquent than words of the desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers, of the hopeless conflict and of the heroic manner in which all went down on that fatal day. The commanding officer of Company I is to see that a special and comfortable stall is fitted up for him, and that he is not hidden by any person whatever under any circumstances, nor that he be put to any kind of work. Upon all occasions of ceremony (of mounted regimental formation) "Comanche" is to be saddled, bridled, draped in mourning and led by a mounted trooper of Company I, will be paraded with the Regiment. This is a fitting tribute to the gallant steed that alone survived the massacre of men and animals in the battle at which the brave Custer fell.

Chicago, May 1st.—Interviews with prominent Communists here elicit a statement that the out-break, which they anticipate will take place against capital, will occur first in San Francisco, and then radiate. The movement is said to be strongest there, and in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts it has the next strongest supporters.

St. Louis, May 1st.—The Socialists are arming here under a recognized head, claiming that they only intend to protect their meetings from being broken up by the police. The party is 5000 to 6000 strong here.

## CHINAMEN FOR PERU.

(Alta California.)

A contemporary opposes the emigration of coolies to Peru. It appears to us that the people of the United States have enough to do in guarding the interests of their own people without setting up as guardians of the subjects of the Emperor of China, who may wish to go Peru to better their fortunes. The writer appears to think that the Chinese are ignorant of what awaits them in Peru. Now the Chinese are not an ignorant people. They are as well informed, generally, and probably better than are the Peruvians. Many of their countrymen have returned from Peru, and especially have informed their countrymen

as to what treatment they may expect there. If, being posted, they still desire to go to Peru, what business of Americans is it? Peru has sent an agent to assure the Chinese Government of good usage to the emigrant. If the many Chinamen now here, or in China, desire to emigrate to Peru for the improvement of their fortunes, or even to marry, it is difficult to see why Americans should oppose the immigration.

## PERU AND THE CHINESE.

In reference to the published statements respecting the transportation of Chinese laborers to Peru, the facts are that Captain Walker and Koopmanschap & Co. have entered into a contract with George Elger, Russian Consul for Peru, and T. P. Gallagher, to furnish any number of Chinese laborers, up to five thousand, to work on plantations in Peru, under special contracts already entered into. Each Chinaman receives \$14 a month, with a sufficient approved quantity of food for his daily subsistence, and two suits of clothes a year. His passage is paid to Peru, and the amount by small installments deducted quarterly from his wages. He is not to be subject to either Spanish or negro rule in the shape of foreman. His treatment is to be the same as a citizen of the Republic, and he has the liberty to appeal to the courts for the redress of grievances. The violation of any of these terms works an annulment of the contract. Peru has always been a favorite place to emigrate to by the Chinese since 1848. It is estimated that there are 60,000 of them now in the Republic. They are well treated and thrive. Inter-marriages between the Chinese and native women are frequent occurrences, and many of the Chinamen have made Peru their permanent home. Four hundred of those who arrived on the City of Tokio go to Peru.—*Alta*.

## AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Alexandria, April 25th.—Captain Burton, the celebrated African traveller, commanding the Khedive's expedition to survey mines in the land of Midian, has returned, bringing twenty-five tons of specimens ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin and lead. Captain Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, and extensive deposits of gypsum, adobe and rock salt. He goes to England to arrange for working the mines for the Khedive.

Paris, April 26th.—The Abbé Debazze, who has been commissioned by the Government to cross Africa from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Ocean, embarked at Marseilles on the 23d inst. He expects to be gone three years. Nine missionaries from Algiers accompany him to Zanzibar, to establish Catholic missions at Lake Victoria and Tanganyika.

We hear that the Prince of Wales, when he was in Paris, went to a fancy dress masquerade (the latest social folly), as Robinson Crusoe, in his dress of skins, and surmounted by the traditional umbrella. This created a great sensation. It may interest you to know what some of the ladies wore on that occasion. One of them appeared in a dress of gold cloth embroidered with daisies made of pearls, and round the top of her corsage was a ruff in gold lace. Another appeared as "Diana," in black satin, with silver stars scattered on it, and a pagoda in crimson silk over it; in her hair were twisted strings of real pearls, and on her

certainly indicates luxury enough for a republican society, and there is no doubt that Paris is even more than usually festive just now. But London is not a little soberer. Fancy all the noblemen in this city at a ball given by a leading actress, in a theatre which is hired for her, and none of them going home until five in the morning! And that on Ash Wednesday.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.  
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$597½ a 600 credit.  
" Old Patna, cash, None credit.  
" New Benares, cash, 570 a 572½ credit.  
" Old Benares, cash, None credit.  
" New Malwa, cash, 790 credit, 795.  
" Allowance Taela, 12 a 24.  
" Old Malwa, cash, None credit.  
" Allowance Taela, None.  
CAMPFIRE, ... .. 18.75 a 17.00  
QUICKSILVER, ... .. 60.00 a 60.60  
SALTPETRE, ... .. 8.25 a 8.60

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... .. 3/10½  
" 30 days' sight, ... .. 3/10½  
" 6 months' sight, ... .. 3/11½  
Credit, ... .. 3/11½  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... .. 3/11½  
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... .. 248½  
Calcutta, ... .. 71½  
" 30 days' sight, ... .. 72½  
Bar Silver, 17, avo. B., ... .. 10½  
Sycee, ... .. 8½  
Mexican, ... .. 1 p. 6 p. m.  
Gold Loan, ... .. 26.  
English Sovereigns, ... .. 5.07  
Australian Sovereigns, ... .. 5.07  
Discount, ... .. 7 to 8 %

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 66 p. m.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,600  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$270  
Sincere Ins. Assoc., \$14,040  
North China Ins. Co., \$180  
T. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$182  
E. K. & W. Dock Co., 10 p. m.  
E. K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$6 dis.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$1. 21  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55  
China Sugar Refining Co., 13 p. m.  
Do, 1877, \$102 10/.

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.  
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... .. 29.922  
Do, 1 P.M. ... .. 29.918  
Do, 4 P.M. ... .. 29.918  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... .. 80  
Do, 1 P.M. ... .. 78  
Do, 4 P.M. ... .. 78  
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... .. 72  
Do, 1 P.M. ... .. 70  
Do, 4 P.M. ... .. 71  
Do, Maximum ... .. 81  
Do, Minimum over night ... .. 69



MR. BRASSEY'S YACHT  
"SUNBEAM"  
IN CHINESE WATERS.

CANTON AND MACAO.

(Continued.)

Friday, March 2nd.—Before we had finished breakfast the other gentlemen strolled in from their various quarters, and the "drivers" and guides arrived from the "Vice-Consul's." A long morning's work had been mapped out for us—thirteen sights before luncheon, then a visit to the French Consulate, followed by eight more objects of interest to be seen before we finally crossed the Pearl River to visit the Hoi An Temple. "Quitting the pretty cool suburbs," by another bridge, we passed through "streets quite as dirty as those of yesterday," until the heart of the city had been reached. We went first to the wedding-chair shop, where they keep sedan-chairs, of four qualities, for hire whenever a wedding occurs. Even the commonest are made gorgeous by silver gilding and lacquer; while the best are really marvels of decorative art, completely covered with the "bute" lustrous feathers of a kind of kingfisher. In shape they are like a square pagoda, and round each tier are groups of figures. "The dresses are also made of expensive feathers," but then they last for generations. "There are no windows to these 'strange conveyances,' in which the bride is carried to the future home, closely shut up, with incense burning in front of her. Recently there have been two sad accidents. In one case the journey was long; there was no outlet for the smoke of the incense, and when they arrived and opened the chair, the bride was found dead from suffocation. The other accident occurred through the chair catching fire while it was passing through some narrow street under an archway. The bearers became frightened, put down their burden, and ran away, leaving the poor bride locked up inside to be burnt to death.

From the chair shop we went to the embroiderers, to see them at work. Their productions are exquisite, and it is a pity that better specimens are not seen in England. The process of lacquer making, too, is very interesting. We had, however, to go from house to house to witness it, as only one portion of the process is carried on at each—from the gradual coating of the rough wood with three coatings of varnish, until it is finally ornamented with delicate designs, and polished ready for sale. In appearance, color, and length of work there is vast difference.

The next thing to see was the weaving of silk, which is done in the most primitive manner. One man throws the shuttle, while another forms the pattern by jumping on the top of the loom and raising a certain number of threads, in order to allow the shuttle to pass beneath them.

Then came a visit to the Temple of Longevity, a large Buddhist temple, with a monastic establishment of about ninety priests attached to it. It contains three shrines with large figures, but nothing specially interesting. There is a large pond in the midst of the garden, covered with duckweed, and full of beautiful gold and silver fish of many kinds. The Chinese certainly excel in producing gold and silver fish. The fish are kept in large ponds, and are of all colors, some being striped and spotted, and boasting many number of tails from one to five.

Outside the temple stands the Jade Stone Market, where incredible quantities of this valuable stone change hands before ten o'clock every morning, both in its rough and its polished state. The stalls are the simplest wooden stands, and the appearance of the vendors is poor in the extreme. The contents of the stalls, however, are worth from 5000 to 1,000,000 (not dollars), and there are hundreds of these stalls, besides an entire jade-stone street which we afterwards visited. We saw several of the shops, and asked the prices; as we wished to take home a small specimen; but they had no good carved cups, which were what we wanted, and for what they had they asked an enormous price. Jade-stone is a material very difficult to work, and in many cases the result attained is not worth the labour expended upon it. It is more rare than a work of art. For a good stone, green as green (as it ought to be), they ask from 2,500 to 3,000 dollars; for a necklace of beads, 5,000 dollars; a set of mandarin's buttons, one large and one small, 50 to 150 dollars.

After looking in at the goldbeaters at work, we next made our way to the Temple of the Five Genii who are supposed to have founded the city of Canton. Being a Tartar temple, all the gods have a totally different cast of features, and are represented as Tartars with long beards. It is much frequented by women of all classes, and up and down the numerous flights of steps leading from one shrine to another, poor little women tottered and tumbled on their crippled feet, holding on to one another or leaning on a stick. This temple is interesting as having been the headquarters of the allied forces during their occupation of Canton from 1858 to 1861. The great bell in front of the principal shrine has been broken by a shot.

We then went to see the Flower Pagoda, built in 512, but now deprived of many of its decorations. The Brilliant Pagoda too, so called from having once been covered with snow-white porcelain, is now only tall brick-pointed tower nine stories high.

By this time we all felt hungry, and began to wend our way towards the yamen. On the outskirts may be seen prisoners in chains, or wearing the *cangue*, imprisoned in a cage, or else suffering one of the numerous tortures inflicted in this country. Neither did I visit the execution ground; but some of the party did, and described it as a most horrible sight. Skulls were lying about in all directions, one of which had been quite recently severed from its trunk, the ground being still moist and red.

Whilst luncheon was being prepared we were taken over many of the rooms and through several of the enclosures within the fortified gate. The meal was excellently served by Chinese servants in a charmingly picturesque Tartar room, and after it we wandered about the park, looked at the deer, and admired the Magaki bantams. Then it was time to start on a fresh direction—expedition, armed with fresh directions, we set out first to the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha, where there is a large, fat, reclining figure, lying on the Temple of Horrors—most rightly named, for in a suite of rooms built round three sides of a large yard are represented all the tortures of the Buddhist faith, such as boiling in oil, sawing in pieces, and other horrible devices. The yard itself is crowded

with fortune-tellers, charm-sellers, deputy prayer-sayers, beggars, and all sorts of natural horrors, exhibiting various deformities. Altogether this is a most unpleasant place, but still it is one of the characteristic sights of Canton.

We saw the hotel to-day for the first time. It certainly looks very hopeless. We were anxious to get in there if possible, as we were such a large party, but everybody assured us it was quite out of the question. The absence of a decent hotel renders Canton an inconvenient place to visit. The European inhabitants are so very kind, however, that you are sure to find somebody who knows somebody else who will hospitably take you in.

From the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha we went up the height to breathe a little fresh air, and to see the five-story pagoda at the spot where the allied forces had encamped, the Chinese groves in the White Cloud Mountain beyond, and to get a general view of the densely-crowded city beneath. It is all too flat, however, to be picturesque. The three yamens at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Pearl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.

We soon descended the heights again, and passing the Cantonese Viceroy's yamen, paid our promised visit to the French Consul. His residence is, if possible, more quaint and beautiful than that of the English representative. The trees are finer, especially one grand avenue leading from the outer gates to the private apartments. We were most kindly received, and shown a wonderful collection of embroideries and china. It was a delightful visit, but we could not remain so long as we wished, for we had to see the water clock. The tower in which it stands is approached by a flight of steps, and is built between the years A.D. 824 and 907; but it has been repaired, destroyed, and repaired again, several times, having suffered in the bombardment of the town by the allied fleets in 1857.

In the next street, Treasury Street (said to be the finest in Canton), you can buy burning-sticks measured to mark the time. They are extremely cheap, but perfectly accurate, and there seems little doubt that they have been used by the Chinese for thousands of years before the Christian era. Here, too, were the large spectacles so much worn, and with all the paraphernalia for cleaning and smoking them; water pipes in pretty little shagreen cases, and many other curious articles in common use, of which we purchased specimens.

In the Feather Street are innumerable shops containing nothing but feathers of all kinds for mandarins, actors, and ordinary mortals; but the great ambition of every Chinaman is to have a feather from the Emperor. They are called "peacock's feathers," one-eyed, two-eyed, or three-eyed; but, in reality, many are pheasant's feathers. Some of these are from six to eight feet in length, beautifully marked. I bought two pairs over seven feet long. They are rather rare, as each bird has only two long feathers, and these are in perfection for but one month in the year. In this part of the town stands a Chinese restaurant where only cats and dogs' flesh is served.

We passed through innumerable streets, and at last reached the old factories, now only occupied by a large and comfortable house. We were to have embarked in the Consul's boat to visit the Temple of Honan across the river; but it was getting late, and every one felt tired; so we went back through more crowded streets to rest awhile, before dressing to go out to dinner at eight o'clock. The dinner was quite English in its style, and the table looked bright with tea roses, heliotrope, and magnolias. The tables had been charmingly decorated by the Chinese servants, and even the menu had been arranged by them. They seem to have their employer all trouble, even that of thinking, provided the services of really good cooks can be secured. We had had one for only a few days, and he does everything for Tom and me. He appears to know exactly what we want to do or to wear, and to foresee all our requirements.

But to return to this famous feast. It began with mandarin bird's-nest soup, with plover's eggs floating about in it. This is a most delicious and dainty dish, and is invariably given to strangers on their first arrival. I had no idea how expensive the nests were—54 dollars a piece, weighing something under a pound, and it takes two or three ounces to make enough soup for ten people. We had a very pleasant evening, talking over our experiences, and exchanging news as to our mutual friends.

Saturday, March 3rd.—After our long day yesterday, I did not feel like going out to see the sights, but I was ready to go to the French Consulate, to see Tom off by the nine o'clock boat to Hongkong, whither he is obliged to return in order to keep various engagements. The rest of our party have been persuaded to stay and see a little more of Canton; and to go with some friends to a picnic in the White Cloud Mountains. A man brought home to-day some carved tortoise-shell brushes Tom has given me, with my name carved on them in Chinese. It was no good writing it down for the engraver's guidance, and after hearing it several times he wrote down two characters; but, as the 't' is always a great difficulty with the Chinese, I much doubt whether the name is really spelt rightly.

It was a most lovely day, and after some little delay we started about eleven o'clock, a party of seventeen in chairs. There were five ladies and twelve gentlemen—a most unusual proportion for Canton. A few weeks ago they wanted to get up a fancy ball, but there were only five available ladies to be found in the city. At present one or two more are staying here on "a visit," and it is hoped that another ball may be arranged during this week, which may boast of at least ten ladies. We made quite a procession, with all the servants, bearers, &c., and excited much commotion in the narrow streets, where everybody had to make room and squeeze up to the side as best they could. Men ran before to clear the way for us, shouting, yet we were more than an hour going right across the city. On our way we passed through the egg market, saw the pork-fat market, and the poultry and fowls' shops.

In the bird market I saw numbers of little birds for sale; for the Chinese are very fond of pets, and often take their birds out in a cage with them when they go for a walk, just as we should be accompanied by a dog. They manage to tame them thoroughly, and when they meet a friend they will put the cage down, let the bird out, and give him something to eat while they

pay their chat. I saw this done several times. One road next led us through part of the British quarter, where some were hung up by their tails, and what looked very like striped cats and dogs dangled beside them. Whole eggs full of these animals were exposed for sale alive. Some travellers deny that the Chinese eat cats and dogs and rats, but there can be no question that they do so; though they may be the food only of the lower classes. Nor do "puppy dogs" appear on the tables of the rich, except on one particular day in the year, when to eat them is supposed to bring good luck. We passed a restaurant where I was shown the bill of fare in Chinese, of which this is a translation:—

BILL OF FARE FOR THE DAY.  
One tail of black dog's flesh—eight cash.  
One tail weight of black dog's fat—three hundred cash of silver.  
One large basin of black cat's flesh—one hundred cash.  
One small basin of black cat's flesh—fifty cash.  
One large bottle of common wine—thirty-two cash.  
One small bottle of common wine—sixteen cash.  
One large bottle of dark rice wine—sixty-eight cash.  
One small basin of cat's flesh—thirty-four cash.  
One large bottle of plum wine—sixty-eight cash.  
One small bottle of plum wine—thirty-four cash.  
One large basin of dog's flesh—sixty-eight cash.  
One small bottle of pear wine—thirty-four cash.  
One large bottle of Tientsin wine—ninety-six cash.  
One small bottle of Tientsin wine—forty-eight cash.  
One basin of congee—three cash.  
One small plate of pickles—three cash.  
One small sauce of ketchup or vinegar—three cash.  
One pair of black cat's eyes—three hundred cash of silver.

At last the city gates were reached, and we once more found ourselves outside the walls, and able to breathe again. Here a halt was made, and several of the party got out of their chairs and walked, and we were able to chat whilst we wandered our way by a narrow path through nursery gardens and graveyards. In fact the whole of the White Cloud Mountain is one vast cemetery—it is the Chinese Holy of Holies, whither their bodies are sent, not only from all parts of China, but from all parts of the world. Frequently a shipload of 1,500 or 1,600 bodies arrives in one day. The Steamboat Company charges 40 dollars for the passage of a really live Chinaman, as against 180 dollars for the carriage of a dead celestial. The friends of the deceased often keep the bodies in coffins above ground for several years, until the priests announce that they have discovered a lucky day and a lucky spot for the interment. This does not generally happen until he—the priest—finds he can extract no more money by divination, and that no more funeral feasts will be given by the friends. We passed through thousands of coffins waiting for interment were lying above ground. The coffins are large and massive, but very plain, resembling the hollowed-out trunk of a tree. The greatest compliment a Chinese can pay his elder relatives is to make them a present of four handsome elegantly bound books for their coffins. Outside the city of the dead were the usual adjuncts of a large burying-place—coffin-makers and stone-carvers all living in dirty little cottages, surrounded by pigs, and growing children.

Leaving the cemetery and cottages behind, a too short drive brought us to a lovely valley, where we were to lunch at the temple of San Chueh, in one of its fairest gorges. The meal was spread in a large hall in a most luxurious manner, and as the wind changed almost immediately, and it came on to rain, we felt ourselves fortunate indeed in having reached shelter. We had plenty of wraps, and the bearers ran up the hill again very quickly, so that we suffered no discomfort. By the time the city walls were reached the rain had ceased, and a glorious sunset glowed over the scene, lighting through the holes in the mats, and lighting up all the vermilion boards and gold characters with which the houses and shops are decorated. The shadowy streets were now full of incense or rather shop-stick smoke, for every house and every shop has a large altar inside, and a small one without, before which joss-sticks are burnt more or less all day long.

The streets seemed more crowded even than usual. Each of our bearers struck out a line of his own, and it was not until we reached Shamen that we all met again. Some of the ladies had been rather frightened at finding themselves alone in the dark, crowded city. We were only just in time to dress and go to dinner, after which we examined an interesting collection, chiefly of coins, in process of formation for the French Exhibition. They are carefully arranged, and will be most valuable and interesting when complete. The knife-and-fork coins are particularly curious and rare, some of them being worth as much as 5,000 dollars each, as curiosities. All the coins have holes in the centre for convenience of carriage.

Sunday, March 4th.—There is a fine cathedral at Shamen, in which the services are beautifully performed. A lady kindly lent us her home-boat, and after service we rowed across to Pui-ti, to see the gardens of Canton. They are laid out on an island on a very short way up the river. The gardens are very wonderful, and contain plants out of all sorts of shapes, such as mice, blades, beasts, fishes, boats, houses, furniture, &c. Some are full-sized, others only in miniature. But almost all must have required considerable time and patience to reach their present growth, for their ages vary from 10 to 180 years. There are other plants not so elaborately trained, but the effect of the whole is rather too formal to be pretty. I managed to bring home some euphorbia, out into the form of junks, and some banyan trees, one 100 and one 80 years old. I believe they are the first that have ever reached England alive and have flourished. Not far from Pui-ti are the duck-hatching establishments, and still further up the river are the duck stampans, where the crowds of ducks are reared. They are sent out every morning to get their own living and return at night. Until they learn to obey their keeper's call quickly the last duck is always whipped. I am told it is most ridiculous to see the little of the last half-dozen birds of a flock of some thousands of ducks. I was most anxious to see them, but it is not the right time of year now. The young ducks are only just beginning to hatch, and the old ones are not numerous, and are usually laying.

There was no time to go and see the temple of Hoi An, for we were more anxious to avail ourselves of a chance of visiting some interesting places in the Chinese city. We went through a street, containing entirely of Buddhist shops, in which the

name of Kwohsien, or fruit-market, is applied. In this market, which is of great extent, there is for sale at all seasons of the year an almost countless variety of fruits.

A silk-worm establishment was pointed out to us in the distance, but we did not go over it, as we had seen many before, and it is not the best season of the year. The silk-worms are most carefully tended, the people who look after them being obliged to change their clothes before entering the rooms where they are kept, and to perform all sorts of superstitious ceremonies at every stage of the insect's growth. No one at all ill or deformed is allowed to approach a building where they are kept. The worms are supposed to be very nervous, and are guarded from everything that can possibly frighten them, as well as from all changes of temperature or disturbance of the atmosphere. Thunder and lightning they are supposed specially to dread, and great pains are taken to shelter them by artificial means, and keep them from all knowledge of the storm.

The next place we visited was a bird's-nest-soup-shop street, where we went into one of the best and most extensive establishments. There were three or four well-dressed assistants behind the counter, all busily occupied in sorting and packing birds' nests. Some of the best were as white as snow, and were worth two dollars each, while a light brown one was worth only one dollar, and the black dirty ones, full of feathers and moss, could be purchased at the rate of a quarter-dollar.

When we got back to Shamen there was time for a stroll along the Bund. It is very pleasant, for the river runs close under the parapet, and its surface is always covered with junks, sampans, and boats and ships, going swiftly up or down with the strong tide. The walk is shaded with trees, and seats stand at intervals all along it.

An agreeable saunter was followed by a quiet, pleasant little dinner, and though we have been here only a few days we feel quite sorry that this is to be our last night in Canton, so kind has everybody been to us.

Monday, March 5th.—I was awake and writing from half-past four this morning, but before I got up, a woman who comes here every day to work brought me some small ordinary shoes which I had purchased as curiosities, and took the opportunity of showing me her feet. It really made me shudder to look at them, so deformed and cramped up were they, and, as far as I could make out, she must have suffered greatly in the process of reducing them to their present diminutive size. She took off her own shoes and tottered about the room in those she had brought, and then asked me to show her one of mine. Having most minutely examined it, she observed, with a melancholy shake of the head, "Missy foot much more good, do much walky, walky; mine much bad, no good for walky."

Having said farewell to our kind hostess, we went off in the house-boat to the steamers. There was a great crowd on the lower deck—at least 900 Chinamen—to struggle through in order to reach the European quarters. We found other friends on board, who had come to see us off.

A few minutes before nine o'clock the bell rang for the departure of the steamer, and we steamed ahead, among such a crowd of sampans and junks that it was more like moving through a town than along a river. No accident, however, occurred, though one junk and one sampan had the very narrow escape.

The voyage down took much longer than our voyage up, on account of the tide being against us, and in consequence we did not reach Hongkong until 5.30 p.m., when the gig with the children was soon alongside. We got off as soon as we could, for the expected some friends to afternoon tea on board the yacht. There was just time to dress before the first visitors arrived, and by half-past six at least two hundred had come. At one time quite a flotilla of boats lay around us, looking very pretty with all their flags flying. I think the people enjoyed it very much as something new, and we only wanted a hand to enliven the proceedings.

Tuesday, March 6th.—The little girls and I went ashore at 7.30, to collect all our purchases with the help of a friend. We glanced at the museum too, which contains some curious specimens of Chinese and Japanese arms and armour, and the various productions of the two countries, besides many strange things from the Philippine and other islands. I was specially interested in the corals and shells. There were splendid conch shells from Manila, and a magnificent group of Venus flower-baskets, dredged from some enormous depth near Manila. There were also good specimens of reptiles of all sorts, and of the carved birds' heads for which Canton is famous. They look very like amber, and are quite as transparent, being carved to a great depth. I believe the bird is a kind of toucan or hornbill, but the people here call it a crane.

It was now time to say good-bye to Hongkong and to our kind friends, for I had to go on board the "White Cloud," which starts for Macao at two o'clock precisely, and our passages had been taken in her. Tom could not go with us, as he had fixed to-night for the dinner at which the Chinese gentlemen proposed to entertain him; but he came to see us off. We went out of the harbour by a different way, and passed along a different side of the island of Hongkong, but the scenery was not particularly interesting. Off Oohong a heavy ground-swell, called "Pon oohong," made us roll about most unpleasantly. In bad weather, or with a top-heavy ship, this passage could not be attempted. Sometimes there are very heavy fogs, and always strong currents, so that the short voyage of forty-two miles is not absolutely free from danger.

The town of Macao is situated on a peninsula at the end of the island of the same name. It was the first foreign settlement in China belonging to the Portuguese, and was once a fine, handsome town, with splendid buildings. Unfortunately Macao lies in the track of the typhoons, which at times sweep over it with a relentless force, shattering and smashing everything in their career. These constantly recurring storms, and the establishment of other ports, have resulted in driving many people away from the place, and the abolition of the coolie traffic has also tended to diminish the number of traders. Now the town has a desolate, deserted appearance, and the principal revenue of the government is derived from the numerous gambling-houses.

We landed at the pier soon after five o'clock, and were carried across the peninsula through the town to the Ferry on the other side. Here we found a large

occupied mansion situated in a garden overlooking the sea, and, having delivered our Chinese tickets, were received, with the greatest civility and attention by the governor and the servants, who had been left in charge of our friends' house. The rooms upstairs, to which we were at once shown, were lofty and spacious, opening into a big verandah. Each room had a mosquito room inside it, made of wire gauze and wood, like a gigantic nest, and capable of containing, besides a large double bed, a chair and a table, so that its occupant is in a position to read and write in peace, even after dark. This was the first time we had seen one of these contrivances. By the direction of the commodore, the house chairs were prepared, and coolies were provided to take us for an expedition round the town, while our things were being unpacked, and the necessary arrangements made for our comfort. Macao is a thoroughly Portuguese-looking town, the houses being painted blue, green, red, yellow, and all sorts of colours. It is well garrisoned, and one meets soldiers in every direction. We passed the fort, and went up to the lighthouse, which commands a fine view over land and sea; returning home by a different way through the town again, which we entered just as the cathedral bell and the bells of all the churches were peeling the Ave Maria. On our return we found a fire lighted, and everything illuminated, and by half-past eight we had a capital impromptu dinner served. Chinese Tommy, who waited on us, had decorated the table most tastefully with flowers. Macao is a favourite resort for the European residents of Hongkong, who are addicted to gambling. The gentlemen of our party went to observe the proceedings, but at night there were only a few natives playing at fan-tan—a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European. The croupier takes a handful of copper cash and throws it upon the table; he then with chop-sticks counts the coins by four, the betting being upon the possible number of the remainder. It takes a long time to count a big handful, and you have only one, two, three, or four to back—no colours or combinations, as at roulette, or *bric-a-brac*.

At Macao the sleep-disturbing watchmen, unlike those of Canton, come round every hour and beat two sharp taps on a drum at intervals of half a minute, compelling you to listen against your will, until the sound dies away in the distance for a brief interval.

Wednesday, March 7th.—We started soon after ten o'clock on another exploring expedition, going first in chairs through the town, and across the peninsula to where we left the steamer yesterday. Here we embarked—chairs, bearers, and all, in a junk, evidently cleaned up for the occasion, for it was in beautiful order, and mats were spread under an awning upon deck. All along beneath the deck was a cabin, between two and three feet high, which contained the altar, the kitchen, and the sleeping and living apartments of the family. There was also a dear little baby, two months old, which seemed to take very quietly, while its mother assisted its grandfather to row. We soon reached the island of Chock-Sing-Tong, and disembarked at a small pier near a village, which looked more like a hamlet than a place of any importance. The children and I rode in chairs, while the gentlemen walked, first over a plain covered with scrubby palms, then through miles of well-cultivated plots of vegetable ground, till we reached a temple, built at the entrance to the valley for which we were bound. Thence the path wound beside the stream flowing from the mountains above, and the vegetation became ever more luxuriant and beautiful. Presently we came to a spot where a stone bridge spanned the torrent, with a temple on one side and a joss-house on the other. It was apparently a particularly holy place, for our men had all brought quantities of joss-sticks and sacred paper with them to burn. There was a sort of eating-house close by, where they remained whilst we climbed higher up to get a view. The path was well made, and evidently much used, judging from the large number of natural temples we found adapted and decorated among the rocks.

An usual, our descent was a comparatively quick affair, and we soon found ourselves on board the junk on our way back to Macao, beating across the harbour. Just before finishing the yacht made her appearance, causing great excitement in the minds of the natives. The gig was soon lowered and came as close as she could. There was not water enough for her to come within four miles of the shore, but we went out to meet her occupants. Tom, who was one of them, looked so ill and miserable that I felt quite alarmed for a few minutes, till the doctor comforted me by assurances that it was only the effect of the Chinese dinner last night—an explanation I had no difficulty in accepting as the correct one after perusing the bill of fare. In their desire to do him honour, and to give him pleasure, his hosts had provided the rarest delicacies, and of course he felt obliged to taste them all. Some of the dishes were excellent, but many of them were rather trying to a European digestion, especially the fungus and lobster. One sort had been grown on ice in the Antarctic Sea, the whale's blubber from the South Sea islands, and the birds' nests were of a quality to be found only in one particular cave in one particular island. To drink, they had champagne in English glasses, and attract in Chinese glasses. The whole dinner was eaten with chopsticks, though spoons were allowed for the soup. After dinner there were some good speeches, the chief host expressing his deep regret that their men and customs did not permit them to invite me, and had only abandoned the idea of doing so after considerable discussion. I append the bill of fare:—

March 8, 1877.  
BILL OF FARE.  
4 courses of small bowls, one to each guest, viz.—  
Bird's-nest Soup.  
Pigeon's Eggs.  
Ice Fungus (said to grow in ice).  
Shark's Fins (chopped).  
8 large bowls, viz.—  
Stewed Shark's Fins.  
Five Shell Fish.  
Mandarin Bird's Nest.  
Canton Fish Maw.  
Fish Brain.  
Meat Balls with Rock Fungus.  
Pigeons stewed with Wan Shen (strengthening herb).  
Stewed Mushroom.  
4 dishes, viz.—  
Stewed Ham.  
Boast Mutton.  
Boast Smoking Pig.  
1 large dish, viz.—  
Braised Pork Figs.

Stewed Pig's Palate.  
Minced Quails.  
Stewed Fungus (another description).  
Slices of the Whale Fish.  
Rolled Roast Fowl.  
Stewed Duck's Paw.  
Four steamed buns.  
We went all round the town, and then to see the ruins of the cathedral, and the traces of the destruction caused by the typhoon in 1874. Next we paid a visit to the garden of Camoens, where he wrote his poems in exile. The garden now belongs to a plant collector, a Portuguese, with whom I managed, by the aid of a mixture of Spanish and French, to hold a conversation. The place where Camoens' monument is erected commands, however, an extensive prospect, but we had already seen it, and as Tom was anxious to get clear of the island before dark, we were obliged to hasten away.

On reaching the yacht, after some delay in embarking, we slipped our anchor as quickly as possible, and soon found ourselves in a nasty rolling sea, which sent me to bed at once. Poor Tom, though he felt so ill that he could hardly hold his head up, was, however, obliged to remain on deck watching until nearly daylight, for rocks and islands abound in these seas, and no one on board could undertake the piloting except himself. On March 9th, we went on deck at half-past six o'clock, there was nothing to be seen but a leaden sky, a cold, gray rolling sea, and two fishing junks in the far distance, nor did the weather improve all day.

Friday, March 9th.—Everybody began to settle down to the usual sea occupations. There was a general half-rotting all round, one of the sailors being a capital barber, and there is never time to attend to this matter when ashore. The wind was high and baffling all day. At night the Great Bear and the Southern Cross shone out with rivaling brilliancy. On either hand an old friend and a new.

Saturday, March 10th.—A fine day with a light breeze. Passed the island of Hainan, belonging to China, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Tonquin, which, though very barren-looking, supports a population of 100,000.

Repeated the curiosities and purchases from Canton and Hongkong, and made up our accounts. About noon we passed a tall bamboo sticking straight up out of the water, and wondered if it were the topmast of some unfortunate junk sunk on the Parandilla Shoal. There were many flying-fish about, and the sunset was lovely.

Sunday, March 11th.—We feel that we are going south rapidly, for the heat increases day by day. The services were held on deck at eleven and four.

About five o'clock I heard cries of "A turtle on the starboard bow." I rushed out to see what it was, and the men climbed into the rigging to obtain a better view of the object. It proved to be a large piece of wood, partially submerged, apparently about twenty or thirty feet long. The exposed part was covered with barnacles and seaweed, and there was a large ring attached to one end. We were sailing too fast to stop, so I should have liked to have sent a boat to examine the "tail of the sea monster" closely. These things always set me thinking and wondering, and speculating as to what they were originally, whence they came, and all about them. Tom declares I weave a complete legend for every bit of wood we meet floating about.

Tuesday, March 12th.—About 2.30 a.m. the main peak halyards were carried away. Soon after we gybed, and for two or three hours knooked about in the most unpleasant manner. At daybreak we made the island of Pulo Sapato, or Shoe Island, situated on the coast of Cochinchina, looking amovely white in the early morning light.

The day was certainly warm, though we were gliding on steadily and pleasantly before the north-east monsoon.

Wednesday, March 13th.—The monsoon sends us along at the rate of from six or seven knots an hour, without the slightest trouble or inconvenience. There is an unexpected current, though, which sets us about twenty-five miles daily to the westward, notwithstanding the fact that the "southerly current" is marked on the chart.

March 16th.—There was general sailing going on all over the ship, in preparation for the post to-morrow, as we hope to make Singapore to-night, or very early in the morning. About noon Pulo Ar was seen on our starboard bow. In the afternoon, being so close to the Straits, the funnel was raised and steam got up. At midnight we made the Homburg Light, and shortly afterwards passed a large steamer steering north. It was a glorious night, though very hot below, and I spent most of it on deck with Tom, observing the land as we slowly steamed ahead half speed.

\* Luis de Camoens, a celebrated Portuguese poet, born about 1525, fought against the Moors, and in India; but was often in trouble, and frequently banished or imprisoned. During his exile in Macao he wrote his great poem, "The Lusiad," in which he celebrates the principal events in Portuguese history.

AN EXCITED TEUTON.—A fleshy German only reached the boat the other day by lively running. His speed was augmented by the kindness of the idlers on the wharf, who encouraged him with such shouts as "Go it, fatty!" "Let out another lick, old boy!" "Hurry up; you're late!" "Just see him fly!" &c. The bust had only got two or three feet from the wharf when he made a jump, and landed on board all right. Taking his handskerchief from his pocket, he mopped the perspiration from his face, drew a long breath, and then, happening to glance backwards at the landing, saw that the steamer was then about 200 yards distant, he ejaculated, in the tone of one who had escaped a deadly peril, "Heffens, what a yump I did make!"—American Paper.

"BRACKETING," Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Compound Pills," I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind and flatulency, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but with only temporary benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I feel quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALFORD. —To the Proprietors of NORTON'S COMPOUND PILLS.—1869/70.







*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Man-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Corrected to Saturday, June 1, 1878.  
At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Chinese Name

生日

海鮮

**Fruits.**

### Vegetables.

# 茶話